

On March 30, 1936, no claimant having appeared in the remaining two cases, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products in said two cases be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25911. Adulteration of wine. U. S. v. 383 Bottles of Wine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 36798. Sample nos. 40847-B, 40848-B, 40849-B, 40850-B, 40851-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of wine which contained fluorine. On December 16, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 383 bottles of wine at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 19, 1934, by Coast Wineries, Inc., from Yakima, Wash., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled variously as follows: (One lot of 60 bottles) "Ambrosia Red Table Wine Contents 24 Fluid Ounces. Alcoholic Content not over 14% by volume. Made from Grapes and Apples"; (lot of 60 bottles) "Ambrosia White Table Wine Contents 24 Fluid Ounces. Alcoholic Content not over 14% by volume. Made from Grapes and Apples"; (lot of 120 bottles) "Red Wine Artificially carbonated Contents 12 Fluid Ounces. Alcoholic Content not over 14% by volume. Made from Grapes and Apples"; (lot of 120 bottles) "White Wine Artificially Carbonated. Contents 12 Fluid Ounces. Alcoholic Content not over 14% by volume. Made from Grapes and Apples"; (lot of 23 bottles) "Muscatel Artificially Carbonated. Contents 12 Fluid Ounces. Alcoholic Content not over 14% by volume."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, fluorine, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On February 13, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25912. Adulteration of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 225 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 36809. Sample no. 54065-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned tomatoes which product was found on examination to consist in part of decomposed tomatoes.

On December 17, 1935, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 225 cases of canned tomatoes at Lock Haven, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 26, 1934, by W. E. Robinson & Co., from Berkeley Springs, W. Va., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The cans containing the article were labeled: "Gilt Edge Brand Hand Packed Tomatoes \* \* \*. Packed by Birch Grove Canning Co., Ridge, Morgan County, W. Va."

It was alleged that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 31, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25913. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,175 Cases and 2,304 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion.** (F. & D. no. 36813. Sample nos. 54363-B, 54364-B, 54499-B, 54500-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned salmon which was found to be in part decomposed.

On December 18, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,175 cases of red salmon and 2,304 cases of pink salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 29, 1935, by H. T. Domenici, from Uyak Bay, Alaska, and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On February 13, 1936, H. T. Domenici having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that the decomposed portion be segregated and destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25914. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 46 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 36820. Sample nos. 48135-B, 48136-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of apples examination of which showed the presence of arsenic and lead which might have rendered them harmful to health.

On November 13, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 46 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 14, 1935, by Albert Rosen (M. Rosen & Sons) from Benton Harbor, Mich., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Alvin Tomoske Sodus, Mich."; "R. Brown Watervliet Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 31, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the apples be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25915. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 27 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 36823. Sample no. 4817i-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of apples examination of which showed the presence of arsenic and lead which might have rendered them harmful to health.

On November 27, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 bushels of apples at Hammond, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 20, 1935, by Hyman Shlensky & Son, from Coloma, Mich., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On February 15, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the apples be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25916. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. Stanley R. Harrison, James L. Harrison, and Wilson M. Jarboe, a partnership, trading as Harrison & Jarboe Seafood Co. Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$75 and costs.** (F. & D. no. 36965. Sample nos. 42127-B, 42129-B, 42141-B.)

This case involved shipments of canned crab meat that consisted in part of a filthy substance due to pollution by fecal *Bacillus coli*.

On March 11, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Stanley R. Harrison, James L. Harrison, and Wilson M. Jarboe, a partnership trading as the Harrison & Jarboe Seafood Co., at St. Michaels, Md., alleging that on or about August 15, August 19, and August 21, 1935, the defendants had shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania a number of cans of crab meat, and that the article was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "Regular Net Weight 1 Lb."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of filthy substance due to pollution by and containing therein fecal *B. coli*.

On May 15, 1936, pleas of guilty were entered on behalf of the defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$75 and costs.

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